to set them free. It cannot be done because no law can be executed which in against the sense of the people of a community without the application of force. This is illustrated by the Fugitive Slave law, which has been held to be constitutional, and which is acquiesced in by a very large majority of the people of the North, and yet it has been evaded and resisted, and its execution in almost every given instance costs the government more than the value of the stave remercial, and its execution in almost every given instance costs the government more than the value of the stave remercial of the law is repetited or emeasurable to the moral scene as use of the South upon the soil and suncy a people the whole body of whom are opposed to it, and who have taken up arms in rebuiltion against this very idea of negro equality? It can only be done by the presence of an immense army, sufficient to prevent the white race from recursiving the black, and by waging a constant war upon the people of our race for the protection of the black race. How long would it be endured by the Northern people that a war should be waged upon the people of their own race at the South to make the blacks their equals: I do not believe that any party could retain power in the North upon such an issue. We should not overlook another consider atom of the administration of the endranchised staves, may come to look the enfranchised staves, may come to look upon the matter for a different light, and the result may be simply a change of masters for the siaves. It is noterious that the contrabands are now the entranchised staves, may come to look upon the matter in a different light, and the result may be simply a change of masters for the siaves. It is noterious that the contrabands are now the entranchised staves, the contraband are now the entranchised staves, and whose vegetable on the right to be matter in a different light, and the result and the protection of the world. Events are now transpiring of the longer state of the people of the South a

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Canada at Halifax with Two Days Later News.

The Mails of the Norwegian and City of Baltimore in New York.

Our Paris and St. Petersburg Correspondence.

The English Parliament on the Revolution in Naval Warfare.

Iron-Armored Vessels Against "Wooden Walls' and Land Portifications.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.

Russian Opinion of American Military Affairs.

The English Invasion of Mexico Officially Abandoned.

capture of the New York Packet Ship Yorktown by a Rebel Privateer.

TRADE OF THE REBELS TO LIVERPOOL

THE ENGLISH PRIZE RING,

their slow coaches.

The suppression of the passport system in the United States will have the effect to send to your shores a number of Southerners who have simply been remaining in ber of Southerners who have simply been remaining in Europe because they could not bring themselves up to the sticking point of taking the cath of allegiance re-quired before the Consul would issue a passport. Some have swallewed the bitter pill and committed perjury; but I know of several cases where persons from the Southhave refused to do this, and some have been living in South have refused to do this, and some have been living in Paris almost without means for several months past. Mr. Eustis, the Secretary of Lagation of Sidell's private embast, has a lied several times upon the Consul, to see whether there was no mode of arranging this matter, so that some of these hard cases might be relieved; but the Consul's instructions were imperative, and since he received them no passport has been issued or sized by him without the applicant being required to take the eath of allegance. There is considerable rejoicing on a small scale among the Southerners in Paris at the recent change in this matter.

As for Slidell and his "legation," there is really nothing to be said. He is resting quietly on his care, waiting—like Micawber—for something to turn up. Once a week he gives a reception at his magnificent rooms on the Change Elysses, and which is attended by the Southern community, of whom there are probably between two and three hundred is Paris, and a few French sympathiers. But he or his friends are not making the slightest noise or excitement, and the idea of any interference on the part of the French government has long since been abandoned.

Thurlow Weed returns to London to-day.

St. Petersburg, March 24, 1862.
Mr. Seward's Note-Impression Produced by the Successes
of the Union Army-What will America do with Her

note of the 18th of February to the Russian Ambassador at Washington, which I need not say has caused the at Washington, which I need not say has caused the highest satisfaction to our government. The Emperor himself feels extremely flattered by the gratifying remark of the American Secretary of State, that "When this unhappy civil war shall have ended, with the complete and permanent restoration of the Union on its ancient constitutional bases, the fidelity, constancy and wisdom with which the Emperor of all the Russias has contributed by his advice and influence to the result will fill mankind with profound asympathy and the most lively admiration.

has contributed by his advice and influence to the result will fill mankind with profound sympathy and the most lively admiration.' (I quote from the French, which is partially a translation of the original document.) We can only echo Mr. Seward's hope that "the mutual confidence between a republican government in the West, and a great and well regulated monarchy in the East, will afford now and weighty guarantees of peace, order and liberty to all nations," and trust that this crisis, which has disclosed so much civil animosity to your great and glerious Union on the part of other Karopean States, will have served to coment still more closely the bonds of friendship that have or gisted for nearly a century between two countries that have so many interests in common and no ancient rivalries and grudges to avenge.

The Russian press, which, with hardly an exception, has realously espoused the cause of the Union through good report and bad report, though at one time saidy discouraged by the gloomy prognostics of certain "leading journals," is naturally quite elacted at the brilliant successes achieved by the Union arms, of which every fresh telegram brings un new particulars, and which promise a speedy and prosperous termination of a struggle equally painful to humanity and damaging to the political character and position of the American republic. The Securings Pohicle is beginning to speculate about what you will do with the gigantic army you have raised, and which the conclusion of the war will leave without employment. A large proportion of the volunteer soldiers will undoubtedly return to their paternal Tomes, but there will be numbers who have taken a liking to the military trade, and will not feel inclined to exchange it for the peaceful and unexcitting pursuits of agriculture or commerce; be sides which, there roust be legions of unquiet spirits in both armies which there were the sides which, there were the sides with the military trade, and will not feel inclined to exchange it for the peaceful.

THE REVOLUTION IN NAVAL WAR.

secolal be secosary to propel from the guns to entermova a shot. Perhaps the first two or three trial guns might be well constructed; but by and-by less care would be taken with them, and some serious accidents would happened. (Hear, hear.) Even with the Armstrong guns accidents co-casionally happened, although there the amount of metal was comparatively small. With regard to the forts, if the government had not gons too far, they could surely suspend their operations. He was took that three fined to them, or, at all the crypt the forts in the laie of Wight. The estimated cost was £1,000,000; but he believed they would make a great deal more, and that we abould be very hicky if we got out of it for less than £2,000,000. It would be better to stop the works and pay a penalty to the contractor than to apend so much money se uselessly. (Hear, hear.) The honorable and gallant member for Wasceldd (Sir J. D. Hay), than whom no man was more competent to give an opinion on this subject, in a latter addressed to the Times, upwards of three years ago, olded public attention to the importance of building fron vessels. Mr. List also published a most admirable lister descriptive of a chip so constructed as to rue into and sink an adversary. But even in Amorica biunders were made, and it appeared that the stem of the Merramac was 100 work. No doubt the noble ioted, the Socrietary to the Admirality, would take to hear this least.

Ships how the respect. The Warrior could not rue into give the respect. The warrior outle not rue into give the respect. The warrior outle not rue into the today was the Merrimac without receiving very serious injury; but if her present very handsome stem were removed, and a strong, useful stem substituted, she would be a much more serviceable vessel. It was not too late to draw back, and there could be present and was it right, then, te go on constructing forts which they would fine it impossible to man? (Hear, hear.) The action of question had removed to the first owe was the proposition of the pr

International from a master of grow footh whether her product of the product of t